

MAR

The manyheaded beaft hath broke,
Or fhaken from his head, the royal yoke.
Thofe were the preludes of his fate,
That form'd his manhood to fubdue
The hydra of the manyheaded hiffing crew.
MANYLANGUED. *adj.* [many and language.] Having many
languages.
Seek Atides on the Spartan fhore;
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,
And manylangued nations has furvey'd.
MANYPEOPLED. *adj.* [many and people.] Numeroufly popu-
lous.
He from the manypeopl'd city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the drivers cries.
MANYTIMES, an adverbial phrafe. Often; frequently.
They are Roman catholic in the device and legend, which
are both of them manytimes taken out of the fcriptures.
MAP. *n. f.* [mappe, low Latin.] A geographical picture on
which lands and feas are delineated according to the longi-
tude and latitude.
Zeldane earnestly entreated Dorus, that he would beftow
a map of his little world upon her, that fhe might fee whether
it were troubled with fuch uninhabitable climes of cold
deftairs, and hot rages, as her's was.
I will take the map of Ireland, and lay it before me, and
make mine eyes my fchoolmafters, to give my understanding
to judge of your plot.
Old coins are like fo many maps for explaining the ancient
geography.
O'er the map my finger taught to ftray,
Crofs many a region marks the winding way;
From fea to fea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a mere geographer by love.
To MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to fet down.
I am near to the place where they fhould meet, if Pifanio
have mapp'd it right.
MAPLE tree. *n. f.*
The maple tree hath jagged or angular leaves; the feeds
grow two together in hard-winged vefels: there are feveral
fpecies, of which the greater maple is falfly called the fycam-
ore tree: the common maple is a tree frequent in hedge-
rows.
The carver holme, the maple feldom inward found.
Of the rotteneft maple wood burnt to afhes they make a
fhong lye.
MAPPERY. *n. f.* [from map.] The art of planning and de-
figning.
The ftill and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands fhall ftrike
When finelf calls them on;
They call this bedwork, mapp'ry, clofet war.
To MAR. *v. a.* [amynan, Saxon.] To injure; to fpoil; to
hurt; to mifchief; to damage. Obfolete.
Lofs is no fhame, nor to be lefs than foe,
But to be lefs than himfelf, doth mar
Both loofer's lot, and victor's praife alfo.
The matter may here only ftumble, and perchance fall in
teaching, to the marring and maiming of the fcholar in learn-
ing.
When priefts are more in words than matter,
When brewers marr their malt with water.
I pray you mar no more trees with writing fongs in their
barks.
Beware thine honour, be not then difgrac'd,
Take care thou mar not when thou think'ft to mend.
Aumarbe became the man that all did mar,
Whether through indifcretion, chance, or worfe.
The ambition to prevail in great things is lefs harmful
than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds
confufion, and marris bufinefs, when great in dependencies.
O! could we fee how caufe from caufe doth fpring!
How mutually they link'd and folded are:
And hear how oft one difagreeing ftring
The harmony doth rather make than marr!
Marr'd all his borrow'd vilages, and betray'd
Him counterfeit.
Had he been there, untimely joy through all
Mens hearts diffus'd, had marr'd the funeral.
'Tis much unfafe my fire to difobey:
Not only you provoke him to your coft,
But mirth is marr'd, and the good cheer is loft.
MARANATHA. *n. f.* [Syriack.] It fignifies, the Lord comes,
or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or
anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If
any love not the Lord Jefus Chrift, let him be anathema ma-

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rahantha, which is as much as to fay, May'ft thou be devoted
to the greateft of evils; and to the utmoft feverity of God's
judgments; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance
of thy crimes.
MARA'SMUS. *n. f.* [μαρασμός, from μαρῆναι.] A confumption,
in which perfons waite much of their fubftance.
Pining atrophy.
Marasmus, and wide-wafting peftilence.
A marasmus imports a confumption following a fever; a
confumption or withering of the body, by reafon of a na-
tural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the
body, caufed through an immoderate heat.
MARBLE. *n. f.* [marbre, French; marmor, Latin.]
1. Stone ufed in ftatues and elegant buildings, capable of a
bright polifh, and in a fhong heat calcining into lime.
He plies her hard, and much rain wears the marble.
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock.
Thou marble hew'rt, ere long to part with breath;
And houfes rear'd, un mindful of thy death.
Some dry their corn infected with the brine,
Then grind with marbles, and prepare to dine.
The two flat fides of two pieces of marble will more eafily
approach each other, between which there is nothing but
water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not
that the parts of the diamond are more folid, but becaufe the
parts of water being more eafily feperable, give way to the
approach of the two pieces of marble.
Marbles taught him percuffion, and the laws of motion;
nut-crackers the ufe of the lever.
3. A ftone remarkable for the fculpture or infcription; as, the
Oxford marbles.
MARBLE. *adj.*
1. Made of marble.
Pygmalion's fate revert it mine;
His marble love took flefh and blood,
All that I worfhipp'd as divine,
That beauty, now 'tis underftood,
Appears to have no more of life,
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife.
2. Variegated, or red like marble.
Shall I fee far-fetched inventions? fhall I labour to lay
marble colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though
the purenefs of my virgin-mind be ftained, let me keep the
true fimplicity of my word.
The appendix fhall be printed by itfelf, ftitched, and with
a marble cover.
To MARBLE. *v. a.* [marbrer, French, from the noun.] To
variegate, or vein like marble.
A fhcet of very well fteeked marbled paper did not caft any
of its diftinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffufion.
Marbled with fage the hard'ning cheefe fhe pref'd,
And yellow butter Marian's fhil profefs'd.
MARBLEHEARTED. *adj.* [marble and heart.] Cruel; unfein-
fible; hard-hearted.
Ingratitude! thou marblehearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou fhew'ft thee in a child,
Than the fea monfter.
MARCASITE. *n. f.*
The term marcasite has been very improperly ufed by fome
for bifmuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate
writers however always exprefs a fubftance different from
either of thefe by it, fulphureous and metallic. The mar-
casite is a folid hard foffil, of an obfcurely and irregularly fo-
liaceous ftructure, of a bright glittering appearance, and na-
turally found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or
in the fiffures of ftone: the variety of forms this mineral puts
on is almoft endless: as it is generally found among the ores
of metals, it is frequently impregnated with particles of them,
and of other foffile bodies, and thence affumes various colours
and degrees of hardnefs. There are however only three di-
ftinct fpecies of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of
a bright filver, and a third of a dead white: the filver one
feems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia
Medica*. Marcasite is very frequent in the mines of Corn-
wall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more fo in
Germany, where they extract vitriol and fulphur from it, be-
fides which it contains a quantity of arfenick.
The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and mar-
casites indifferently to the fame fort of body: I refrain the name
of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or thofe that are found
lodged in ftrata that are feperate: the marcasite is part of the
matter that either conflitutes the ftratum, or is lodged in the
perpendicular fiffures.
The acid falt diffolved in water is the fame with oil of ful-
phur per campanam, and abounding much in the bowels of
the earth, and particularly in marcasites, unites itfelf to the
other ingredients of the marcasite, which are bitumen, iron,
copper,

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copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol,
and fulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum; with
the metal alone, or metal and earth together, it compounds
vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds ful-
phur: whence it comes to pafs, that marcasites abound with
thofe three minerals.
Here marcasites in various figures wait,
To ripen to a true metallick ftate.
MARCH. *n. f.* [from Mars.] The third month of the year.
March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce afpect, a helmet
upon his head, to fhew this month was dedicated to Mars.
To MARCH. *v. n.* [marcher, French, for varicare, Menages,
from Mars, Junius.]
1. To move in military form.
Well march we on;
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd.
He march'd in battle array with his power againft Ar-
pharad.
Maecabeus march'd forth, and flew five-and-twenty thou-
fand perfons.
My father, when fome days before his death
He order'd me to march for Utica,
Wept o'er me.
2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or ftately manner.
Plexirtus finding that if nothing elfe, famine would at laft
bring him to deftruction, thought better by humblenefs to
creep where by pride he could not march.
Doth York intend no harm to us,
That thus he marcheth with thee arm in arm.
Our bodies, ev'ry footftep that they make,
March towards death, until at laft they die.
Like thee, great fon of Jove, like thee,
When clad in rifing majefty,
Thou march'ft down o'er Delos' hills.
The power of wifdom march'd before.
To MARCH. *v. n.*
1. To put in military movement.
Cyrus marching his army for divers days over mountains of
fhew, the dazzling fhew of his whitenefs prejudiced the
fight of very many of his foldiers.
2. To bring in regular proceffion.
March them again in fair array,
And bid them form the happy day;
The happy day defign'd to wait
On William's fame, and Europe's fate.
MARCH. *n. f.* [marcher, French.]
1. Movement; journey of foldiers.
Thefe troops came to the army harrafed with a long and
wearifome march, and caft away their arms and garments,
and fought in their fhirts.
Who fhould command, by his Almighty nod,
Thefe chofen troops, unconfcious of the road,
And unacquainted with th' appointed end,
Their march to begin, and thither tend.
Their march begins in military ftate.
2. Grave and folemn walk.
Waller was fmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verfe, the full refounding line,
The long majeftick march, and energy divine.
3. Deliberate or laborious walk.
We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very
troublefome march to gain the top of it.
4. Signals to move.
The drums prefently ftriking up a march, they make no
longer ftay, but forward they go direftly towards Neofat.
5. Marches, without fingular. [march, Gothick; meare, Saxon;
marche, French.] Borders; limits; confines.
They of thofe marches
Shall be a wall fufficient to defend
Our inland from the pifferring borderers.
The Englifh colonies were enforced to keep continual
guards upon the borders and marches round them.
It is not fit that a king of an ifland fhould have any marches
or borders but the four feas.
MARCHER. *n. f.* [from marcher, French.] Prefident of the
marches or borders.
Many of our Englifh lords made war upon the Welchmen
at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held
for their own ufe; they were called lords marchers, and had
royal liberties.
MARCHIONESS. *n. f.* [feminine, formed by adding the Englifh
female termination to the Latin marchio.] The wife of a
marquis.
The king's majefty
Does purpofe honour to you, no lefs fhewing
Than marchionefs of Pembroke.
From a private gentlewoman he made me a marchionefs,
and from a marchionefs a queen, and now he intends to crown

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my innocency with the glory of martyrdom.
The lady marchionefs, his wife, follicited very diligently the
timely prefervation of her husband.
MARCIANE. *n. f.* [marfpane, French.] A kind of fweet
bread, or bifeuit.
Along whole ridge fuch bones are met,
Like comfits round in marchpane fet.
MARCID. *adj.* [marcidus, Latin.] Lean; pining; withered.
A burning colliquative fever, the fofter parts being melted
away, the heat continuing its aduftion upon the drier and
flefhy parts, changes into a marcid fever.
He on his own filh pours the nobleft oil;
That to your marcid dying herbs affign'd,
By the rank finell and tafte betrays its kind.
MARCOUR. *n. f.* [marcor, Latin.] Leannets; the ftate of wi-
thering; waite of flefh.
Considering the exolution and languor enfuing the aduftion
of ventry in fome, the extenuation and marcor in others,
it much abridgeth our days.
A marcor is either imperfect, tending to a leffer wither-
ing, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire waite of
of the body, excluding all means of cure.
MARE. *n. f.* [mare, Saxon.]
1. The female of a horfe.
A pair of couriers born of heav'nly breed,
Whom Circe ftole from her celeftiall fire,
By fubftituting mares, produc'd on earth,
Whole wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth.
2. [From mara; the name of a fpirit imagined by the nations
of the north to torment fleepers.] A kind of torpor or flag-
nation, which feems to prefs the ftomach with a weight; the
night hag.
Mab, his merry queen by night,
Beftrides young folks that lie upright;
In elder times the mare that hight,
Which plagues them out of meafure.
Mushrooms caufe the incubus, or the mare in the ftomach.
MARESCHAL. *n. f.* [marefchal, French, derived by Junius from
mare, the female of an horfe.] A chief commander of an
army.
O William; may thy arms advance,
That he may lofe Dinant next year,
And fo be marefchal of France.
MARGARITE. *n. f.* [margarita, Latin; marguerite, French.]
A pearl.
Silver is the fecond metal, and fignifies purity; among the
planets it holdeth with luna, among precious ftones with the
margarite or pearl.
MARGARITES. *n. f.* An herb.
MARGE. *n. f.* [marge, Latin; marge, French.]
MARGENT. *n. f.* [margin, Latin; marge, French.]
MARGIN. *n. f.*
1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge.
He drew his flaming fword, and ftruck
At him fo fiercely, that the upper marge
Of his fevenfold fhield away it took.
Met we on hill, in dale, foreft, or mead,
Or on the beached margent of the fea.
An airy crowd came rufhing where he flood,
Which fill'd the margin of the fatal flood.
2. The edge of a page left blank, or fill'd with a fhort note.
As much love in rhyme,
As would be cram'd up in a fhcet of paper
Writ on both fides the leaf, margent and all.
Reconcile thofe two places, which both you and the mar-
gin of our bibles acknowledge to be parallel.
He knows in law, nor text, nor margent.
3. The edge of a wound or fore.
All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the
evennefs of its margin, the purpofe will be as fully answered
by keeping that under only.
MARGINAL. *n. f.* [marginal, French, from margin.] Placed,
or written on the margin.
We cannot better interpret the meaning of thefe words
than pope Leo himfelf expoundeth them, whole fpeech con-
cerning our Lord's afcenfion may ferve inftead of a marginal
glofs.
What remarks you find worthy of your riper obfervation
note with a marginal ftar, as being worthy of your fecond
year's review.
MARGINATED. *adj.* [marginatus, Lat. from margin.] Having
a margin.
MARGRAVE. *n. f.* [march and graf, German.] A title of fo-
vereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the
marches or borders.
MARIETS. *n. f.* A kind of violet.
MARGOLD. *n. f.* [Mary and gold.] A yellow flower, devoted,
I fuppofe, to the virgin.